

REMARKS

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79 and 89-139 are pending in this application. Claims 124-126, 130-132 and 134 have been withdrawn by the Examiner as being drawn to non-elected inventions. Although the Office Action Summary indicates that claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, and 89-123, 127-129, 133 and 135-139 are rejected in the instant application, the Examiner has not provided any ground for rejecting claims 92, 96, 98 and 127. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 92, 96, 98 and 127 should be indicated as allowed.

Claims 62, 66, 76, 90, 106-109 and 111 have been amended and new claims 140-141 have been added to clarify certain embodiments of the presently elected invention. Specifically, claims 62 and 76 have been amended to recite a biologically active isolated Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Support for the amendment can be found in the specification at, *inter alia*, page 10, lines 15-16 and 30-31. Claim 90 has been amended to clarify certain embodiments of the presently elected invention. The language of claims 66, 106-109 and 111 have been amended to reflect the amendment made in claim 62. Claim 109 has also been amended to correct a minor typographical error. New dependent claims 140-141 have been added to recite that the human is infected with HIV. Support for new claims 140-141 can be found in the specification at, *inter alia*, page 14, lines 15-18; and page 17, lines 8-13. No new matter has been added.

Upon entry of the present amendments, claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79 and 89-141 will be pending in the present application.

**I. THE CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112 SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN**

Claims 62-63, 69, 77, 90-91 and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph ("Section 112, second paragraph"), as allegedly being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the Examiner alleges that it is not clear how the characteristic of the term "purified" in claims 63 and 77 further limits the term "isolated" in claims 62 and 96.

As a preliminary matter, Applicant submits that the term "isolated" is not recited in claim 96. Instead, the term "isolated" is recited in claim 76, from which claim 77 depends.

The term "isolated", as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, can mean "separated from others". See The American Heritage College Dictionary (3d ed. 1997), p.721 (see Exhibit 1). On the other hand, the term "purified", as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, can mean "rid of impurities; cleanse[d]". *Id.* at p.1111 (see Exhibit

1). The two terms connote different meanings and are not interchangeable. In particular, the term “isolated” as recited in claims 62 and 76 is used to describe a biologically active Tat protein that has been separated from the Tat-expressing cells, while the term “purified” as recited in claims 63 and 77 is used to describe the further processing of the isolated biologically active Tat protein such that impurities are largely removed (see specification, Example 1). Contrary to the Examiner’s allegation, the characteristic of the term “purified” in claims 63 and 77 further limits the term “isolated” in claims 62 and 76, respectively. Accordingly, Applicant submits that the rejection is in error and should be withdrawn.

The Examiner also alleges that it is not clear what is meant by a lyophilized diluent/excipient in claims 69, 90 and 91. In particular, the Examiner alleges that if one were to lyophilize the composition of claim 62 which contains an excipient and/or diluent, that would remove the excipient and diluent, which are liquids (see Office Action, page 3, lines 15-18). Applicant respectfully disagrees for the following reasons.

Claim 69 does not specify a lyophilized excipient or diluent. Instead, the combination of the Tat protein, fragment or mutant thereof with excipient or diluent can be done after the biologically active Tat protein, fragment or mutant thereof is purified by lyophilizing and resuspending as recited in claim 69. Regarding amended claim 90 and claim 91, the excipient or diluent may or may not be removed by lyophilization, depending on its nature. Amended claim 90 and claim 91 cover both possibilities. Contrary to the Examiner’s allegation, the terms “excipient” and “diluent” are not necessarily liquids. There is no requirement in amended claim 90 and claim 91 or the specification that the excipient or diluent be a liquid. The terms “excipient” and “diluent”, as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, can mean “[a]n inert substance used as a diluent or vehicle for drug” and “[a]n inert substance used to dilute”, respectively. See The American Heritage College Dictionary (3d ed. 1997), p.478 and p.389, respectively (see Exhibit 1). Excipients and diluents are not required to be liquids. An “inert” substance, as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, can mean any substance that is “[n]ot readily reactive with other elements”, and are not necessary a liquid. Id. at p.695 (see Exhibit 1). Accordingly, the meaning of a lyophilized excipient and a lyophilized diluent is clear and this rejection is in error and should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 62, 63, 69, 77, 90, 91 and 96 are not indefinite, and respectfully requests that the claim rejections under Section 112, second paragraph, be withdrawn.

## II. THE CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102 SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 106-107, 115, 120, 128-129, 133 and 137 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) ("Section 102(b)") as allegedly being anticipated by Chang *et al.* (AIDS. 1997 Oct;11(12):1421-31, "Chang"). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that the instant Tat protein appears to be the same protein as disclosed in the reference because it is from the same source and same purification protocol as described in Chang (see Office Action, page 5, lines 4-6). Applicant respectfully disagree.

Claims 62 and 76 have been amended to specify that the biologically active Tat protein is in a form that is suitable for administration to a human. For the following reasons, Applicant submits that amended claims 62 and 76, claims 63, 65-66, 68-69, 77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 106-107, 115, 120, 128-129, 133 and 137, and new claims 140-141 are novel over Chang.

The legal test for anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires that each and every element of the claimed invention be disclosed in a prior art reference in a manner sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to reduce the invention to practice, thus placing the public in possession of the invention. W.L. Gore Associates v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540, 1554 (Fed. Cir. 1983) cert. denied 469 U.S. 851 (1984); In re Donohue, 766 F.2d 531 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Applicant submits that Chang does not teach or suggest each and every element of amended claims 62 and 76 and, thus, their dependent claims. In particular, Chang does not teach or suggest a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human as recited in amended claims 62 and 76. For example, the eluted Tat protein in 2M NaCl would not be suitable for administration to a human. Moreover, the section cited by the Examiner disclosing raising rabbit polyclonal anti-Tat antibodies against Tat proteins is for raising antibodies in rabbits. It is well known that antigens administered to rabbits and mice for producing polyclonal antibodies are often combined with substances that cannot be administered to a human, *e.g.*, a Freund's adjuvant (see *e.g.*, specification, page 106, lines 22-26). Accordingly, Chang's disclosure of administering the Tat protein to rabbits for producing polyclonal antibodies in no way teaches the presently claimed biologically active Tat protein formulated for administration to a human.

As such, Chang also does not anticipate the rejected or new claims. Withdrawal of the Section 102(b) rejection is respectfully requested.

### III. THE CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103 ARE IN ERROR AND SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN

#### 1. The Claims Are Patentable Over Chang in View of Chengalvala

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 106-107, 112, 115, 120, 128-129, 133 and 137 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) ("Section 103(a)") as allegedly being unpatentable over Chang in view of Chengalvala *et al.* (Vaccine. 1999 Mar 5;17(9-10):1035-41, "Chengalvala"). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to conjugate the T cell helper epitope of tetanus toxin of Chengalvala to the Tat protein of Chang (see Office Action, page 7, lines 8-11).

A finding of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 requires a determination of the scope and the content of the prior art, the differences between the invention and the prior art, the level of the ordinary skill in the art, and whether the differences are such that the claimed subject matter as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. Graham v. Deere, 383 U.S. 1 (1966). The relevant inquiry is whether the prior art suggests the invention, and whether one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation that the claimed invention would be successful. In re O'Farrell, 853 F.2d 894, 902-4 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Both the suggestion of the claimed invention and the expectation of success must be in the prior art, not in the disclosure of the claimed invention. In re Dow Chemical Co., 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In determining obviousness, "the inquiry is not whether each element existed in prior art, but whether the prior art made obvious the invention as a whole for which patentability is claimed." Hartness International Inc. v. Simplimatic Engineering Co., 819 F.2d 1100, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1826 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The deficiencies in the teaching of Chang are discussed above. Moreover, the presently claimed invention is not obvious over Chang. Chang provides, at most, a mere invitation to experiment. As the Examiner is aware, an allegation that something may have been "obvious to try" cannot form an adequate basis for a rejection. In re O'Farrell, 853 F.2d 894, 7 U.S.P.Q.2d 1673 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Chang does not teach or suggest with a reasonable expectation of success the instant Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human.

Furthermore, Applicant submits that Chengalvala is not prior art to the instant application. The subject application is the national stage of International Application No. PCT/EP98/07721, filed November 30, 1998, which predate the publication date of

Chengalvala, *i.e.*, March 1999. Accordingly, the Examiner has improperly cited Chengalvala as prior art and this Section 103(a) rejection is in error and should be withdrawn.

**2. The Claims Are Patentable Over Chang in View of Heiman**

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 106-107, 113-115, 118-120, 128-129, 133 and 135-137 are rejected under Section 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Chang in view of the web pages entitled “HIV Vaccines: Where are we Going?” (<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/daids/vaccine/1998nature.htm>, “Heiman”). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the protein of Chang with the antigens of Heiman with the expectation of at least an additive effect (see Office Action, page 8, lines 3-7).

As discussed above, Chang does not teach or suggest a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to humans as recited in amended claims 62 and 76. Heiman does not cure the deficiency of Chang. While Heiman discloses a number of recent research findings that influence HIV vaccine design, Heiman does not teach or suggest a Tat protein, much less teach or suggest a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Accordingly, the combination of Chang plus Heiman does not teach the presently claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that this Section 103(a) rejection is in error and respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

**3. The Claims Are Patentable Over Chang in View of Vogel**

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, 89-90, 93-95, 97, 101-111, 115-117, 120-122, 128-129, 133 and 137-139 are rejected under Section 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Chang in view of Vogel *et al.* (Vogel FR, Powell MF. 1995. A compendium of vaccine adjuvants and excipients. In: Powell MF, Newman MJ, editors. Vaccine design: The Subunit and Adjuvant Approach. Plenum, New York, “Vogel”). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the cytokine IL-2 to the composition of Chang with the expectation of favorably modulating the immune system (see Office Action, page 9, lines 2-6). The Examiner also alleges that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the adjuvant alum to the composition of Chang (see Office Action, page 9, lines 12-15).

Applicant submits that this rejection under Section 103(a) is in error because there is no suggestion of the claimed invention in the combined teachings of the references. As discussed above, there is no teaching or suggestion in Chang of a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to humans as recited in amended claims 62 and 76. Vogel does not cure the deficiency of Chang. In fact, Vogel does not even teach or suggest a Tat protein, much less teach or suggest a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Instead, Vogel discloses a wide variety (*i.e.*, compendium) of organic and inorganic compounds that are useful for improving the immunogenicity of vaccines (see Vogel, p.1, ¶1). Accordingly, the combination of Chang plus Vogel does not teach the presently claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that neither reference, either alone or together, provides one of ordinary skill in the art with a suggestion or motivation to modify or combine the teaching of the other references to arrive at the claimed invention as recited in amended claims 62 and 76, *i.e.*, a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Neither reference, either alone or together, teaches or suggests a biologically active Tat protein being in such form. Both the suggestion and the reasonable expectation of success of the claimed invention are lacking in the cited references. Accordingly, amended claims 62 and 76, and dependent claims 63, 65-66, 68-69, 77, 79, 89-90, 93-95, 97, 101-111, 115-117, 120-122, 128-129, 133 and 137-141 are not rendered obvious by the references.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that this Section 103(a) rejection is in error and respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

#### **4. The Claims Are Patentable Over Chang in View of Hengge**

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 106-107, 115, 120, 123, 128-129, 133 and 137 are rejected under Section 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Chang in view of Hengge *et al.* (AIDS. 1998 Dec 3;12(17):F225-34, "Hengge"). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the addition of an antiviral composition in the composition of Chang to inhibit a viral disease (see Office Action, page 10, lines 7-10).

As discussed above, the subject application is the national stage of a PCT application that was filed on November 30, 1998, which predates the December 3, 1998 publication date of Hengge. A copy of a database printout showing the December 3, 1998 publication date of

Hengge is attached as Exhibit 2. Accordingly, the Examiner has improperly cited Hengge as prior art, and since as discussed above, Chang does not render the claims obvious, this Section 103(a) rejection is in error and should be withdrawn.

**5. The Claims Are Patentable Over Chang in View of Castignolles**

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 99, 106-107, 115, 120, 128-129, 133 and 137 are rejected under Section 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Chang in view of Castignolles *et al.* (Vaccine. 1996 Oct;14(14):1353-60, "Castignolles"). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the nanoparticles of Castignolles with the Tat protein of Chang with the expectation of enhancing the immune response to the protein (see Office Action, page 10, line 22 to page 11, line 4).

Applicant submits that this rejection under Section 103(a) is in error because there is no suggestion of the claimed invention in the combined teachings of the references. As discussed above, there is no teaching or suggestion in Chang of a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human as recited in amended claims 62 and 76. Castignolles does not cure the deficiency of Chang because Castignolles does not teach or suggest a Tat protein, much less teach or suggest a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Instead, Castignolles discloses a new family of biovectors that are useful for enhancing the immunogenicity of rabies antigens (see Castignolles, Title). Accordingly, the combination of Chang plus Castignolles does not teach the presently claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that neither reference, either alone or together, provides one of ordinary skill in the art with a suggestion or motivation to modify or combine the teaching of the other references to arrive at the claimed invention as recited in amended claims 62 and 76, *i.e.*, a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Neither reference, either alone or together, teaches or suggests a biologically active Tat protein being in such form. Both the suggestion and the reasonable expectation of success of the claimed invention are lacking in the cited references. Accordingly, amended claims 62 and 76, and dependent claims 63, 65-66, 68-69, 77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 99, 106-107, 115, 120, 128-129, 133 and 137-141 are not rendered obvious by the references.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that this Section 103(a) rejection is in error and respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

**6. The Claims Are Patentable Over Chang in View of Ramshaw**

Claims 62-63, 65-66, 68-69, 76-77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 100, 106-107, 115, 120, 128-129, 133 and 137 are rejected under Section 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Chang in view of Ramshaw *et al.* (J Immunol Methods. 1977;18(3-4):251-5, "Ramshaw"). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to couple the Tat protein of Chang to autologous erythrocytes to efficiently induce an antibody response (see Office Action, page 11, lines 15-19).

Applicant submits that this rejection under Section 103(a) is in error because there is no suggestion of the claimed invention in the combined teachings of the references. As discussed above, there is no teaching or suggestion in Chang of a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human as recited in amended claims 62 and 76. Ramshaw does not cure the deficiency of Chang because Ramshaw does not teach or suggest a Tat protein, much less teach or suggest a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Instead, Ramshaw discloses that, on a dose basis, antigen coupled to autologous red blood cells is 1,000 to 10,000-fold more efficient at inducing an antibody response than the soluble form (see Ramshaw, Abstract). Accordingly, the combination of Chang plus Ramshaw does not teach the presently claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that neither reference, either alone or together, provides one of ordinary skill in the art with a suggestion or motivation to modify or combine the teaching of the other references to arrive at the claimed invention as recited in amended claims 62 and 76, *i.e.*, a biologically active Tat protein in a form suitable for administration to a human. Neither reference, either alone or together, teaches or suggests a biologically active Tat protein being in such form. Both the suggestion and the reasonable expectation of success of the claimed invention are lacking in the cited references. Accordingly, amended claims 62 and 76, and dependent claims 63, 65-66, 68-69, 77, 79, 89-90, 93-94, 100, 106-107, 115, 120, 128-129, 133 and 137-141 are not rendered obvious by the references.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that this Section 103(a) rejection is in error and respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

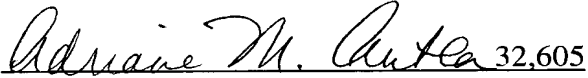


CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully requests entry of the amendments and remarks made herein into the file history of the present application. Withdrawal of the Examiner's rejections and an allowance of the application are earnestly requested. If any issues remain in connection herewith, the Examiner is respectfully invited to telephone the undersigned to discuss the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: April 25, 2005

  
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Enclosures

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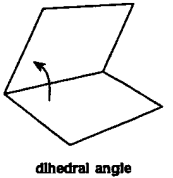
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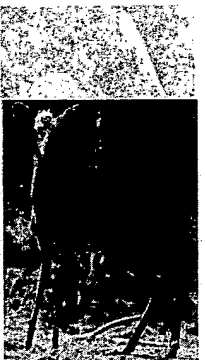
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dihedral angle



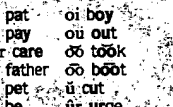
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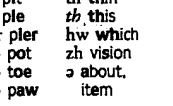
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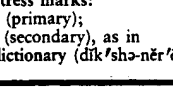
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ô toe	â about
ô paw	item

Stress marks:  
 ' (primary);  
 ' (secondary), as in  
 dictionary (dik'sh-nér'ē)

2. *Chem.* To undergo exposure to heat, light, or other agents. — *n.* (di'jést'). 1. A collection of printed material, such as articles, usu. edited or compiled. 2. A systematic arrangement of statutes or laws. 3. A periodical containing literary abridgments or condensed works. 4. Digest. See *digest* 3. [ME *digestio*, *digestere*, to separate, arrange: *di-*, *dis-*, apart + *gerere*, to carry.]

*digest* (di-jés'tar, di-) *n.* 1. One that makes a digest. 2. A vessel in which substances are softened or dissolved, usu. for further processing.

*digestible* (di-jés'tə-bəl, di-) *adj.* Easy to digest. — *n.* (di-jés'tə-bəl, di-) *n.* 1. Physiol. a. The process by which food is converted into substances that can be assimilated by the body. b. The result of this process: the ability to digest food. 2. The process of decomposing matter in sewage by bacteria. 3. Assimilation of information; understanding.

*digestive* (di-jés'tiv, di-) *adj.* 1. Relating to or aiding in digestion. 2. Serving to digest food. — *n.* A substance that aids in digestion. — *adv.* *digestively*. — *n.* *digestive system*. The alimentary canal, such as the pancreas, that secretes the alimentary canal substances necessary for the digestive system. The alimentary canal and digestive system as an integrated system responsible for the ingestion, and absorption of food.

*digestive tract*. See *alimentary canal*.

*dig* (dig'ar) *n.* 1. a. One that digs. b. A tool or machine for digging or excavating. 2. Informal. A soldier in Zealand or Australia in World War I. 3. A wasp. *n.* Any of various wasps of the family Sphecidae that burrow into the ground to build their nests. — *pl.* *dig* (dig'ingz). *pl.* *dig*. An excavation site, as of an archaeological site. 3. Chiefly British. Rooms, especially in a castle or palace, that are excavated. — *tr. v.* *dig* or *digged*, *digging*, *dig*. To dig; to excavate. [ME *digthen* < OE *dihthan*, to arrange, to dig, to dig. See *dictate*.]

*dig* (dig'it) *n.* 1. a. A human finger or toe. b. A corn or other vertebrate. 2. A unit of length denoting the breadth of a finger and equal to about 3/4 of an inch (1.9 cm). 3. a. One of the ten Arabic numerals. b. Such a symbol used in a system of numeration. — *Lat.* *digitus*, finger, toe. See *dek* 1.

*digital* (dij'i-təl, dij'i-tl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or resembling a finger. 2. Operated or done with the fingers. 3. Relating to digits. 4. Expressed in digits, esp. for use by a calculator or giving a reading in digits: a digital clock. 5. Played with the finger, as on a piano. — *dig* (dig'it) *n.* *computer*. *Comp. Sci.* A computer that performs arithmetic and logical operations with quantities represented in the binary number system. — *tal* (dij'i-təl'in) *n.* 1. A white crystalline substance, obtained from the seeds of the common foxglove, consisting of a mixture of digitalis glycosides. 2. A common foxglove leaf or seed. [DIGITALIS] *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Digitalis* that includes the foxgloves. 2. A drug prepared from the dried leaves of this plant, used in medicine as a cardiac stimulant. [Lat. *digitalis*, of a finger (from the corollas of foxglove) < *digitus*, finger. See *dictate*.] *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 3. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 4. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 5. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 6. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 7. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 8. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 9. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 10. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 11. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 12. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 13. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 14. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 15. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 16. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 17. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 18. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 19. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 20. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 21. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 22. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 23. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 24. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 25. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 26. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 27. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 28. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 29. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 30. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 31. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 32. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 33. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 34. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 35. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 36. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 37. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 38. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 39. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 40. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 41. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 42. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 43. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 44. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 45. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 46. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 47. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 48. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 49. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 50. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 51. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 52. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 53. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 54. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 55. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 56. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 57. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 58. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 59. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 60. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 61. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 62. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 63. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 64. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 65. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 66. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 67. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 68. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 69. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 70. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 71. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 72. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 73. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 74. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 75. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 76. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 77. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 78. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 79. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 80. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 81. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 82. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 83. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 84. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 85. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 86. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 87. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 88. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 89. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 90. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 91. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 92. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 93. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 94. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 95. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 96. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 97. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 98. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 99. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 100. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 101. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 102. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 103. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 104. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 105. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 106. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 107. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 108. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 109. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 110. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 111. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 112. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 113. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 114. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 115. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 116. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 117. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 118. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 119. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 120. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 121. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 122. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 123. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 124. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 125. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 126. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 127. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 128. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 129. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 130. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 131. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 132. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 133. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 134. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 135. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 136. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 137. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 138. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 139. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 140. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 141. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 142. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 143. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 144. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 145. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 146. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 147. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 148. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 149. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 150. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 151. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 152. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 153. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 154. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 155. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 156. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 157. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 158. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 159. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 160. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 161. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 162. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 163. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 164. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 165. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 166. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.* *tal*, *tal*, *tal*, *tal*. To tal. 167. *tal* (dij'i-təl'is) *tr. v.</*

**ex·cl·mer** (ék'sá-mər) *n.* A diatomic molecule existing in an energy level above the ground state. [EXC(mer)] + (U)MER.]  
**ex·clip·i·ent** (ík-síp'í-ənt) *n.* An inert substance used as a diluent or vehicle for a drug. [Lat. *excipiēns; excipient-*, p.p.part. of *excipere*, to take out, exclude. See EXCEPT.]  
**ex·cise**¹ (ék'síz') *n.* 1: An internal tax imposed on the production, sale, or consumption of a commodity or the use of a service within a country. 2: A licensing charge or a fee levied for certain privileges. — *tr.v.* **-cised**, **-cis·ing**, **-cis·es**. To levy an excise on: [MDu. *excijis*, alteration of *accipis*, tax, prob. < OFr. *acceis*, partly < VLat.: \*accensum: [Lat. *add*, +d+ Lat. *census*, tax, see CENSUS] and partly < OFr. *assize*, legislative ordinance; see ASSIZE.] — **ex·cis/a·ble** *adj.*  
**ex·cise²** (ík-síz') *tr.v.* **-cised**, **-cis·ing**, **-cis·es**. To remove by or as if by cutting. [Lat. *excidiere; excis-*: *excis* < ex- + *caedere*, to cut; see KAE-LID-]. — **ex·cl/sion** (-síz'hən) *n.*  
**ex·cit/a·ble** (ík-sít'a-bal) *adj.* 1: Easily excited. 2: Capable of responding to stimuli. — **ex·cit/a·bil/i·ty**. **ex·cit/a·ble·ness**. *n.* — **ex·cit/a·bly** *adv.*  
**ex·ci·tant** (ík-sít'n) *adj.* Tending to excite; stimulating. — *n.* An agent or stimulus that excites; a stimulant.  
**ex·ci·ta·tion** (ék'sít-tā'shan) *n.* 1: The act or process of exciting or an instance of it. 2: The state or condition of being excited. 3: *Physiol.* The activity produced in an organ, a tissue, or a part, such as a nerve cell, as a result of stimulation. **ex·ci·ta·tive** (ík-sít'tív) or **ex·ci·ta·to·ry** (-sít'tōr'é, -tōr'é) *adj.* Causing or tending to cause excitation: [Gr. *ekteinai*] **ex·cite** (ík-sít') *tr.v.* **-cited**, **-cit·ing**, **-cites**. 1: To stir to activity. 2: To call forth (a reaction, for example); elicit. 3: To arouse strong feeling in: *excited the crowd*. 4: *Physiol.* To produce increased activity or response in (an organ, a tissue, or a part); stimulate. *S. Phys.* a: To increase the energy of. b: To raise (an atom, for example) to a higher energy level. [ME *exciten* < Lat. *excitare*; freq. of *excitäre*: *ex-*, *ex-* + *citeré*, to set in motion; see KEL-²⁹.] — **ex·cit/a·tion** (*see* EX-CITE).  
**ex·cit·ed** (ík-sít'id) *adj.* 1: Being in a state of excitement; emotionally aroused; stirred. 2: *Phys.* Being at an energy level higher than the ground state. — **ex·cit·ed·ly** *adv.*  
**ex·cite·ment** (ík-sít'mənt) *n.* 1-a: The act or an instance of exciting. b: The condition of being excited. 2: Something that excites.  
**ex·cit·er** (ík-sít'tər) *n.* 1: One that excites: *an excit'er of animosity*. 2: An auxiliary generator used to provide field current for a larger generator or alternator. 3: *Electron.* An oscillator for generating the carrier frequency of a transmitter.  
**ex·cit·ing** (ík-sít'ing) *adj.* Creating or producing excitement: *an exciting story*. — **ex·cit·ing·ly** *adv.*  
**ex·cl·ton** (ék'sít-tŏn, -si-) *n.* *Phys.* An electrically neutral excited state of an insulator or semiconductor, often regarded as a bound state of an electron and a hole. [EXCER(ATON)- + -ON.]  
**ex·cl·ton·ics** (ék'sít-tŏn'iks, -si-) *n.* (used with a sing.) *Pl.* *Phys.* The study of excitons and their behavior in semiconductors and dielectrics.  
**ex·cl·tor** (ík-sít'tor) *n.* A nerve whose stimulation induces an increase in activity of the part it supplies.  
**excl:** *abbr.* 1: Exclamation. 2: Exclusive.  
**ex·claim** (ík-skłám') *v.* **-claimed**, **-clam·ing**, **-claims**. *intr.* To cry out suddenly or vehemently, as from surprise: — *tr.* To express or utter (something) suddenly or vehemently. [Fr. *exclamer* < Lat. *exclamāre*: *ex-*, *ex-* + *clamāre*, to call; see KELE-²⁹.] — **ex·claim/ex·n.**  
**ex·cla·ma·tion** (ék'sklá-mā'shan) *n.* 1: A forceful utterance. 2: An outcry, as of protest. 3: *Gram.* An interjection.  
**exclamation mark** *n.* See **exclamation point**.  
**exclamation point** *n.* A punctuation mark (!) used after an exclamation.  
**ex·clam/a·tory** (ík-skłám'fō-tōr'é, -tōr'e) *adj.* Constituting, containing, relating to, or using exclamation.  
**ex·clave** (ék'sklāv') *n.* A part of a country that is isolated from the main part and surrounded by foreign territory: [EX- + (EN)CLAVE.]  
**ex·clude** (ík-sklood') *tr.v.* **-cluded**, **-clud·ed**, **-clud·ing**, **-cludes**. 1: To prevent from entering; keep out; bar. 2: To prevent from being included; considered; or accepted; reject. 3: To put out; expel: [ME *excluden* < Lat. *excludere*: *ex-*, *ex-* + *cludere*, to shut.] — **ex·clud/a·bil/i·ty** *n.* — **ex·clud/a·ble**. **ex·clud/i·ble** *adj.* & *n.* — **ex·clud'er** *n.*  
**ex·clu·sion** (ík-sklood'zhən) *n.* 1: The act or practice of excluding. 2: The condition or fact of being excluded: [ME *exclusionem* < Lat. *exclusio; exclusión-* < *exclusus*, p.p.part. of *excludere*, to shut. See EXCLUDE.] — **ex·clu·sion/ar'y** *adj.*  
**exclusionary rule** *n.* Law. A rule that forbids the use of illegally obtained evidence in a criminal trial.  
**ex·clu·sion·ist** (ík-sklood'zho-níst) *n.* One that advocates the exclusion of another or others, as from exercising a right. — **ex·clu·sion·ism** *n.* — **ex·clu·sion·ist**, **ex·clu·sion·is/tic** *adj.*  
**exclusion principle** *n.* The principle that two particles of a given type, such as electrons, cannot simultaneously occupy a particular quantum state.  
**ex·clu·sive** (ík-sklood'siv) *adj.* 1: Excluding or tending to ex-

[illegible]

**Industrial Revolution** *n.* The comic changes brought about by the production.

union to which all the workers of along regardless of occupation.

*as* *adj.* 1. Assiduous in work or te. Skillful; clever. — *in-dus'tri-ous-ness* *n.*

*pl.* -tries. 1. Commercial produc- A specific branch of manufacture.

ness. 3. The sector of an economy enterprises. 4. Industrial manage-

n to a task or an endeavor; dili- study associated with a specified

strie, skill < Ofr. < Lat. *industria-* rious, diligent. See *ster-2a*.

*st* (-dwelt'), -dwelling, -dwells, animating or divine inner spirit,

located or implanted inside some- reside within. — *in'dwell'er* *n.*

ul Marie Théodore Vincent d' ser who was a founder (1894) and

torum in Paris.

g to: *Benedictine*. 2. Made of; re- -ine < Ofr. < Lat. -inus, -ina,

s (< Gk. -inos). chemical substance, esp.: a. Halogen:

und: amine. c. Alkaloid: quinine. A mixture of compounds: gasoline.

assine. [Ult. < Lat. -inus and -inus,

*adj.* Serving to intoxicate. — *n.* An

*tr.v.* -at-ed, -at-ing, -ates. 1. To

to exhilarate or stupefy as if with

icated. — *n.* (-It). An intoxicated

brat-: in-, intensive pref.; see *in-*

ebrius, drunk; see *eg'w'*.) — *in-*

(-id) *adj.* Exhilarated or stupefied

oxicated.

i) *n.* Intoxication; drunkenness.

*adj.* Unfit to be eaten; not edible.

*n.* ed'ly *adv.*

lj. 1. Not edited. 2. Not published.

-bal) *adj.* Incapable of being edu-

ly *n.*

dy. 1. Incapable of being expressed.

escaped; inevitable. [Lat. *ineluctabilis*: in-, not; see *in-* +

*eluctabilis*, penetrable (< *eluctari*, to struggle out of: ex-, ex-

+ *luctari*, to struggle).] — *in'e-luc'ta-bil'i-ty* *n.* — *in'e-*

*luc'ta-bly* *adv.*

*in'ept* (in-épt') *adj.* 1. Not apt or fitting; inappropriate.

2.a. Displaying a lack of judgment, sense, or reason; foolish.

b. Bungling or clumsy; incompetent. [Lat. *ineptus*: in-, not;

see *in-* + *aptus*, suitable; see *art*.] — *in'ept'ly* *adv.* — *in-*

*ept'ness*, *in'ept'i-tude* (-ép'ti-tood', -tyood') *n.*

*in-equal-i-ty* (in-ékwôl'i-té) *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1.a. The condition

of being unequal. b. An instance of being unequal. 2.a. Lack

of equality, as of opportunity. b. Social or economic disparity:

the growing inequality between rich and poor. 3. Lack of

smoothness or regularity; unevenness. 4. Variability; change-

ability. 5. *Math.* An algebraic expression showing that a

quantity is greater than or less than another quantity.

*in-eq'u-l-ta-ble* (in-ék'wi-ta-bal) *adj.* Not equitable; unfair.

*in-eq'u-l-ta-bly* *adv.*

*in-eq'u-l-ty* (in-ék'wi-té) *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. Injustice; unfairness.

2. An instance of injustice or unfairness.

*in-e-rad-i-ca-ble* (in-é-rád'i-ka-bal) *adj.* Impossible to erad-

icate or be eradicated. — *in'e-rad'i-ca-bly* *adv.*

*in-e-ran-cy* (in-ér'an-sé) *n.* Freedom from error or untruths.

*in-e-rant* (in-ér'ant) *adj.* 1. Incapable of erring; infallible.

2. Containing no errors.

*in-e-ran-tism* (in-ér'an-tiz'm) *n.* Belief in the inerrancy or

literal truth of a particular writing or document. — *in-er'-*

*ran-tist'* *adj.* & *n.*

*in-ert* (in-ért') *adj.* 1. Unable to move or act. 2. Sluggish in

action or motion; lethargic. See *Syns* at *Inactive*. 3. Chem.

*in-ex-press-i-ble* (in'ik-sprés'ə-bal) *adj.* Impossible to ex-

press; indescribable: finally overcome her inexpressible grief.

— *in'ex-press'i-bil'i-ty*, *in'ex-press'i-ble-ness* *n.* — *in'-*

*ex-press'i-bly* *adv.*

*in-ex-pres-sive* (in'ik-sprés'iv) *adj.* 1. Lacking expression;

blank. 2. Devoid of emotion or style; flat or dull. — *in'ex-*

*pres'sive-ly* *adv.* — *in'ex-pres'sive-ness* *n.*

*in-ex-pug-na-ble* (in'ik-spug'na-bal, -spyoo'nə) *adj.* 1. Im-

possible to overcome or overthrow by force. 2. Impossible to

put aside or drive away: *inexpugnable dislike*. [ME < Ofr. <

Lat. *inexpugnabilis*: in-, not; see *in-* + *expugnabilis*, capa-

ble of being overcome (< *expugnare*: ex-, completely; see *ex-*

+ *pugnare*, to fight; see *impugn*.)] — *in'ex-pug-na-bil'i-ty*

*n.* — *in'ex-pug-na-bly* *adv.*

*in-ex-ten-si-ble* (in'ik-stén'sə-bal) *adj.* Not extensible.

*in-ex-ten-so* (in-ék-stén'sō) *adv.* At full length. [Lat.: in, at

+ *extensio*, ablative of *extensus*, stretch.]

*in-ex-tin-guish-a-ble* (in'ik-sting'gwi-shə-bal) *adj.* Difficult

or impossible to extinguish. — *in'ex-tin'guish-a-bly* *adv.*

*in-ex-tir-pa-ble* (in'ik-stúr'pə-bal) *adj.* Difficult or impos-

sible to eradicate or destroy.

*in-ex-tre-mis* (in-ék-stré'mis) *adv.* 1. At the point of death.

2. In grave or extreme circumstances. [Lat.: in, in + *ex-*

*trémis*, ablative pl. of *extrémus*, extreme.]

*in-ex-tri-ca-ble* (in-ék'stri-ka-bal, in'ik-strik'ə-bal) *adj.*

1.a. So intricate or entangled as to make escape impossible:

an inextricable maze. b. Difficult or impossible to disentangle

or untie. c. Too involved or complicated to solve. 2. Unav-

oidable; inescapable. — *in'ex-tri-ca-bil'i-ty*, *in'ex-tri-*

*ca-ble-ness* *n.* — *in'ex-tri-ca-bly* *adv.*

*inf.* *abbr.* 1. Also *Inf.* Infantry. 2. Inferior. 3. Infinitive. 4. In-

finity. 5. Information.

*in-fal-li-ble* (in-fál'ə-bal) *adj.* 1. Incapable of erring. 2. Inca-

pable of failing; certain. 3. *Rom. Cath.* Ch. Incapable of error

in expounding doctrine on faith or morals. — *in-fal'li-bil'-*

*i-ty*, *in-fal'li-ble-ness* *n.* — *in-fal'li-bly* *adv.*

*in-fa-mous* (in'fə-məs) *adj.* 1. Having an exceedingly bad rep-

utation; notorious. 2. Causing or deserving infamy; heinous:

an infamous deed. 3. *Law.* a. Punishable by severe measures,

such as death or long imprisonment. b. Convicted of a crime

that carries such a punishment. [ME *infamis* < Lat. *infāmis*:

in-, not; see *in-* + *fama*, renown, fame; see *bhā-2a*.] — *in'-*

*fa-mous-ly* *adv.* — *in'fa-mous-ness* *n.*

*in-fa-my* (in'fə-mē) *n.*, *pl.* -mies. 1. Evil fame or reputation.

2. The condition of being infamous. 3. An evil or criminal act

that is publicly known. [ME *infamie*, dishonor < Ofr. < Lat.

*infāmia* < *infāmis*, infamous. See *INFAMOUS*.]

*in-fan-cy* (in'fan-sé) *n.*, *pl.* -cies. 1. The earliest period of

childhood, esp. before the ability to walk has been acquired.

2. The state of being an infant. 3. An early stage of existence.

4. *Law.* The state or period of being a minor.

*in-fant* (in'fánt) *n.* 1. A child in infancy. 2. *Law.* A person

under the legal age of majority; a minor. — *adj.* 1. Of or

being in infancy. 2. Intended for infants or young children.

3. Newly begun or formed. [ME < Ofr. *enfant* < Lat. *infāns*,

*infant* < *infāns*, not able to speak, young < in-, not; see *in-*

+ *fāns*, pr. part. of *fāri*, to speak; see *bhā-2a*.]

*in-fan-ta* (in-fán'tə, -fán'tə) *n.* A daughter of a Spanish or

Portuguese king. [Sp. and Port., fem. of *infante*, infant; see

*INFANTE*.]

*in-fan-té* (in-fán'té, -fán'tə) *n.* A son of a Spanish or Portu-

guese king other than the heir to the throne. [Sp. and Port.,

both < Lat. *infāns*, infant. See *INFANT*.]

*in-fan-ti-cide* (in-fán'ti-sid') *n.* 1. The act of killing an in-

fant. 2. The practice of killing newborn infants. 3. One who

kills an infant. [LLat. *infanticidium*, the killing of a child and

*infanticida*, killer of a child: Lat. *infāns*, infant, infant; see

*INFANT* + Lat. -*cidium* and -*cida*, -*cide*.] — *in-fan'ti-cid'al*

(-sid') *adj.*

*in-fan-tile* (in'fán-til', -til) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to infants or

infancy. 2. Displaying or suggesting a lack of maturity; ex-

cessively childish: *infantile behavior*. [ME *infantil* < Lat. *in-*

*fantilis* < *infāns*, infant, infant. See *INFANT*.]

*infantile autism* *n.* *Psychol.* A severe disorder of childhood

characterized by withdrawal, preoccupation with fantasy, lan-

guage impairment, and ritualistic behavior.

*infantile paralysis* *n.* See *poliomyelitis*.

*in-fan-ti-lism* (in'fán-ti-liz'm, in-fán'ti-) *n.* 1. A state of ar-

rested development in an adult, characterized by retention of

infantile mentality and accompanied by stunted growth and

sexual immaturity and often by dwarfism. 2.a. Extreme im-

maturity, as in behavior or character. b. An infantile act or

remark.

*in-fan-ti-lize* (in'fán-ti-liz', in-fán'ti-) *tr.v.* -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-

es. 1. To reduce to an infantile state or condition. 2. To treat

or condescend to as if still a young child. — *in-fan'ti-l-iz'a-*

*tion* (-izə'shan) *n.*

*in-fan-tine* (in'fán-tin', -tin) *adj.* Infantile; childish.

*in-fan-try* (in'fán-tré) *n.*, *pl.* -tries. The combat arm made up

of units trained to fight on foot. [Fr. *infanterie* < Ofr. <

Oldal. *infanteria* < *infante*, youth, foot soldier < Lat. *infāns*,

*infant*, infant. See *INFANT*.]



Infanta  
The Infanta Margarita,  
c. 1653, by Velázquez

à pat	oi boy
à pay	ou out
à care	ôô took
à father	ôô boot
à pet	û cut
à be	ûr urge
à pht	th thin
à ple	th this
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à pot	zh vision
à toe	z about
à paw	item

Stress marks:  
' (primary);  
' (secondary), as in  
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)



issuant

lity: *heroism*. 3. a. State; condition; rate or condition due to an excess of *technism*. 4. Distinctive or characteristic. Doctrine; theory; system of principle of prejudice against a given *me* < OFr. < Lat. *-ismus* < Gk.

also *is-ma-i-l-l-an* (-ē-lē-an) *n.* A *ihism* that follows a living imam and philosophy. [Ar. *isma'ili*, after *isma'il* h. imam, Jafar (700?-765).] *'a*, *is'* (-). A city of NE Egypt on the 1863. Pop. 191,700.

al; uniform: *isobar*. 2. Isomeric: *isot-*

(i'sō-gloōt'-nā-shān) *n.* The agglu- cells of an individual by antibodies individual of the same species.

-gloōt'-nān) *n.* An isobitbody nor- of an individual that causes iso-

in'tē-bōd'ē) *n.*, *pl.* -les. An antibody from the same species as the antigen

't-jān) *n.* A protein or other antigenic *ly* some members of a species and antibody production in those mem-

-an'ti-gēn'ic (-jēn'ik) *adj.*

A line on a weather map connecting isobaric pressure. 2. Any of two or more the same atomic mass but different

Gk: *baros*, weight; see *gēra* (-ē-). *-bār'(-)* *adj.*

*krō-māt'ik* *adj.* 1. Having the same sed of light. 2. Orthochromatic.

-nāl) or *isochronous* (-nās) *adj.* 2. Marked by or occurring at equal [Lat. *isochronus* < Gk. *isochronos* time.] - *isochronal* *adv.* - *isochronal* *adv.*

*isochronal* *adv.* - *isochronal* *adv.*

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*n.* *Microbiol.* An isolated strain. - *isolation* *n.*

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forces tending to depress landmasses. [so- + Gk. *stasis*, a standstill; see *stā-* + *-yē*.]

*isotherm* (i'sō-thūrm') *n.* A line drawn on a weather map or chart linking all points of equal or constant temperature.

*isothermal* (i'sō-thūrm'al) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or indicating equal or constant temperatures. 2. Of or being changes of pressure and volume at constant temperature. 3. Of or relating to an isotherm. - *n.* An isotherm.

*isotone* (i'sō-tōn') *n.* One of two or more atoms whose nuclei have the same number of neutrons but different numbers of protons. [Alteration of *isotomē* (with *n* for *neutron* replacing *p* for *proton*).]

*isotonic* (i'sō-tōn'ik) *adj.* 1. Of equal tension. 2. Isosmotic. 3. Having the same concentration of solutes as the blood. 4. *Physiol.* Of or involving muscular contraction in which the muscle stays under relatively constant tension while changing length. [so- + Gk. *tonos*, tension; see *tonē* + *-ic*.] - *isotonicity* *adv.* - *isotonicity* *adv.*

*isotope* (i'sō-tōp') *n.* One of two or more atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers. [so- + Gk. *topos*, place (the isotopes of a chemical element occupying the same position in the periodic table of elements).] - *isotopic* *adj.* - *isotopically* *adv.*

*isotopic spin* *n.* An isospin.

*isotropic* (i'sō-trōp'ik) *adj.* Identical in all directions; invariant with respect to direction. - *isotropically* *adv.* - *isotropicity* *adv.*

*isozyme* (i'sō-zīm') *n.* An isoenzyme. [so- + (EN)ZYME.]

*isr.* *abbr.* Israel; Israeli.

*israel* (i'zr-ēl') *n.* 1. *Bible.* a. Jacob. b. The descendants of Jacob. 2. *Judaism.* The Hebrew people, regarded as the chosen people of God by the covenant of Jacob. [ME < OE < Lat. < Gk. *Israel* < Heb. *yisra'el*.]

*israelite* (i'zr-ēl'it) *n.* 1. An ancient kingdom of SW Asia founded by Saul c. 1025 B.C. After 933 it split into the Northern Kingdom, or kingdom of Israel, and the kingdom of Judah to the S. 2. A country of SW Asia on the E Mediterranean Sea; created in 1948 on recommendation of the United Nations. Cap. Jerusalem. Pop. 4,141,400.

*israelite* (i'zr-ēl'it) *n.*, *pl.* -lites. A native or inhabitant of modern-day Israel. - *israelite* *adj.*

*israelite* (i'zr-ēl'it) *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of ancient Israel. 2. A descendant of Jacob; a Jew. 3. A Jew not descended from the tribe of Levi. 4. A member of a people regarded as the chosen people of God. - *adj.* Also *israelite* (i'zr-ēl'it'ik). Of or relating to ancient Israel, the ancient Israelites, or their culture.

*israelite* (i'zr-ēl'it) *n.* In the Bible, a son of Jacob and Leah and the forebear of one of the tribes of Israel.

*israelite* (i'zr-ēl'it) *n.*, *pl.* *israel* or *-sels*. A Japanese immigrant, esp. one to the United States. [J. *is*, first + *sei*, generation.]

*ISSN* *abbr.* International Standard Serial Number.

*issuable* (i'sh'oo-ə-bəl) *adj.* 1. Authorized for issue or to be issued: *issuable currency*. 2. Open to debate or litigation. 3. That can be accrued: *issuable profits*.

*issuance* (i'sh'oo-əns) *n.* 1. The act of issuing. 2. An issue.

*issuant* (i'sh'oo-ənt) *adj.* 1. *Her.* Being an animal with only the upper part depicted. 2. *Archaic.* Emerging.

*issue* (i'sh'oo) *n.* 1. a. The act or an instance of flowing, passing, or giving out. b. The act of circulating, distributing, or publishing by an office or official group. 2. Something produced, published, or offered, as: a. An item or set of items, as stamps or coins, made available at one time by an office or bureau. b. A single copy of a periodical. c. A distinct set of copies of an edition of a book distinguished from others by print variations. d. A final result or conclusion, as a solution to a problem. e. Proceeds from estates or fines. f. Something proceeding from a specified source. 3. Offspring; progeny. 4. a. A point or matter of discussion, debate, or dispute. b. A matter of public concern. c. The essential point; crux. d. A culminating point leading to a decision. 5. A place of egress; an outlet. 6. *Pathol.* a. A discharge, as of blood or pus. b. A lesion, a wound, or an ulcer producing such a discharge. 7. *Archaic.* Termination; close. - *v.* *sued*, *-sue*, *-sues*. - *intr.* 1. To go or come out. 2. To accrue as proceeds or profit. 3. To be born or be descended. 4. To be circulated or published. 5. To spring or proceed from a source. See *Syns* at *stem*. 6. To terminate or result. - *tr.* 1. To cause to flow out; emit. 2. To circulate or distribute in an official capacity. 3. To publish. - *Idioms.* at issue. 1. In question; in dispute. 2. At variance; in disagreement. Join issue. 1. To enter into controversy. 2. *Law.* To submit an issue for decision. TAKE issue. To take an opposing point of view; disagree. [ME < OFr. *issue*, *issue* < VLat. *exiit*, alteration of Lat. *exiit*, fem. p.p. of *exire*, to go out: *ex*, *ex* + *ire*, to go; see *el-*.] - *is* + *su* + *er* *n.*

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*issuant* (i'sh'oo-ənt) *adj.* 1. *Her.* Being an animal with only the upper part depicted. 2. *Archaic.* Emerging.

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aving jointed parts animated from a marionette. 3. A toy representing One whose behavior is determined. *poppet*, doll, poss. < AN *poppe*.

One who entertains with and operates.

*pl.-ries*. 1. The art of making puppets. 2. The actions of puppet. 3. Dramatic performance.

stellation in the Southern Hemisphere. [Lat. *puppis*, stern, poop.] s. 1. A young dog; a pup. 2. An n.; a pup. [ME *popi*, small pet dog, < VLat. \**puppa* < Lat. *pūpa*.]

Resembling a puppy. 3. In love or infatuation.

1. Having poor vision; nearly or understanding or discernment; dull. 2. blind. [ME *pur blind*, totally blind. < *pur* < *blind*, blind; see *blind*.] r'blind/ness n.

1 Mills. 1912-97. Amer. physician. Prize.

Henry. 1659?-95. English com-Didon and Aeneas (1689).

*pur* (pūr) *adj.* 1. That can be bought; 2. venal. — *pur'chas-a-bil'i-ty* n. chased, *chas-ing*, *chas-es*. 1. To oncy or its equivalent; buy. 2. To move or hold with a mechanical -n. 1. a. The act or an instance of ght. b. Acquisition through the pay-ivalent. 2. A grip applied manually something or prevent it from slip- a lever, used to obtain mechanical as of a lever, affording means to i.a. A means of increasing power or that is used in exerting one's pow- ruse, purchase < OFr. *purchacier* : see *per*!\*) + *chacier*, to chase; see

curtain or screen, used mainly in-ate from men or strangers. b. The of sex segregation, practiced esp. on. 2. Social selection. (Urdu *par*, *pardak* < OPer. \**paridaka* < *ari*, around, over; see *per*!\*) + *da*,

*rest*. 1. Having a homogeneous or mixed. 2. Free from adulterants or defilement, or pollution. 4. Free of aining nothing inappropriate or ex-iter. 7. Having no faults; sinless. Of unmixed ancestry; purebred. If-fertilization or continual inbreed-ss. Free from discordant qualities. i a single unchanging speech sound; owl. 13. Theoretical; pure scien- cal elements: *pure reason*. [ME *pur* : *peua*.\*] — *pure'ly* *adv.* — *pur*!

*sheer*, simple, unadulterated. The y these adjectives is "free of extral-ld; absolute alcohol: *sheer wine*; a-terated coffee.

also *pure-blood-ed* (-blūd'id) *adj.* rebred. — *pure blood*! n. *adj.* Of a recognized strain estab-uals of unmixed lineage over many 'bréd'). A purebred animal.

*tr.v.* -*réed*, -*réed-ing*, -*rées*. To mix (food) in a blender. — *n.* Food -blending. [< Fr., *purée* < OFr. -train, clean < Lat. *pūrare*, to purify -e\*.]

*l.-filing*, -*fles*. To finish or decorat- n. also *pur-filing* (-filing). An orn- : [ME *purfilen* < OFr. *purfil* < *rō*, forth; see *pro*-1 + Lat. *filum*.

*r', -tōr'ē, -tōr'ē*. A river of SE CO mi) to the Arkansas R. *ōr'ē-al, -tōr'ē* *adj.* 1. Serving to po- Of or resembling purgatory. *r'ē, -tōr'ē* *n.* pl. -*ries*. 1. Rom- ch the souls of those who have died

in grace must expiate their sins. 2. A place or condition of suffering, expiation, or remorse. — *adj.* Tending to cleanse or -*purge*. [ME *purgatorie* < OFr. *purgatoire* < Med.Lat. *pūrgatorium* < LLat., means of purgation < neut. of *pūrgātorius*, cleansing < Lat. *pūrgāre*, to cleanse. See *purge*.]

*purge* (pūr) *v.* *purged*, *purg-ing*, *purg-es*. — *tr.* 1. a. To free from impurities; purify. b. To remove (impurities and other elements) by or as if by cleansing. 2. To rid of sin, guilt, or defilement. 3. *Law*. To clear (a person) of a charge or an imputation. Often used with respect to contempt of court. 4. a. To rid (a nation, for example) of people considered undesirable. b. To get rid of (people considered undesirable). 5. *Medic.* a. To cause evacuation of (the bowels or stomach). b. To induce evacuation of the bowels or stomach in (an individual). — *intr.* 1. To become pure or clean. 2. *Medic.* To undergo or cause an emptying of the bowels or stomach. — *n.* 1. The act or process of purging. 2. Something that purges, esp. a medicinal purgative. [ME *purgen* < OFr. *purgier* < Lat. *pūrgāre* < *pūrus*, pure. See *peua*.\*] — *purg'er* *n.*

*pur'ri* (pōr'ē) *n.* Var. of *poor*.

*pur'ri-fi-ca-tion* (pyōr'ā-fi-kā'shən) *n.* The act or an instance of cleansing or purifying.

*pur'ri-fi-ca-tor* (pyōr'ā-fi-kā'tor) *n.* *Eccles.* A cloth used to clean the chalice after the celebration of the Eucharist. *pur'ri-fy* (pyōr'ā-fi') *v.* -*fled*, -*fy-ing*, -*fies*. — *tr.* 1. To rid of impurities; cleanse. 2. To rid of foreign or objectionable elements. 3. To free from sin, guilt, or other defilement. — *intr.* To become clean or pure. [ME *purifien* < OFr. *purifier* < Lat. *pūrificāre* : *pūrus*, clean; see *pur* + -*ficāre*, -*fy*.] — *pur'ri-fi-ca-to'ry* (pyōr-rī-fi-kā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* — *pur'ri-fi-* *er* *n.*

*Pūrim* (pōr'im, pōr-rēm') *n.* *Judaism*. The 14th of Adar, observed in celebration of the delivery by Esther of the Persian Jews from massacre. [Heb. *pūrim*, pl. of *pūr*, lot (from the lots Haman cast to decide the day of the massacre, Esther 9:24-26) < Akkadian *pūru*, lot.]

*pur'ine* (pyōr'ēn') *n.* 1. A crystalline organic base, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, which is the parent compound of various biologically important derivatives. 2. Any of a group of organic compounds derived from or structurally related to purine, including uric acid and the nucleic acid constituents adenine and guanine. [Ger. *Purin* < Lat. *pūrus*, clean; see *pur* + NLat. *uricus*, *uricum*, uric (< Gk. *ouron*, urine) + -*in*, *n.* suff. (< Fr. -*ine*; see -*in*).]

*pur'ism* (pyōr'iz'm) *n.* 1. Strict observance of or insistence on traditional correctness, esp. of language. 2. An example of purism.

*pur'ist* (pyōr'ist) *n.* One who practices or urges strict correctness, esp. in the use of words. — *pur'is'tic* (pyōr-ist'ik) *adj.* — *pur'is'ti-cal-ly* *adv.*

*Pur'itan* (pyōr'i-tən) *n.* 1. A member of a group of English Protestants who in the 16th and 17th centuries advocated strict religious discipline and simplification of the ceremonies and creeds of the Church of England. 2. *puritan*. One who lives in accordance with strict religious or moral precepts, esp. one who regards pleasure as sinful. — *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the Puritans or Puritanism. 2. *puritan*. Characteristic of a puritan; puritanical. [< LLat. *pūritās*, purity < Lat. *pūrus*, pure. See *peua*.\*]

*Pur'i-tan-i-cal* (pyōr'i-tān'i-kāl) *adj.* 1. Rigorous in religious observance; marked by stern morality. 2. *Puritanical*. Of, relating to, or characteristic of the Puritans. — *pur'i-tan'i-cal-ly* *adv.* — *pur'i-tan'i-cal-ness* *n.*

*Pur'i-tan-ism* (pyōr'i-tān-iz'm) *n.* 1. The practices and doctrines of the Puritans. 2. *puritanism*. Scrupulous moral rigor, hostility to social pleasures and indulgences.

*Pur'i-ty* (pyōr'i-tē) *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being pure. 2. Freedom from sin or guilt; innocence; chastity. 3. The absence in speech or writing of elements deemed inappropriate to good style. 4. *Color*. The degree to which a color is free from being mixed with other colors.

*Pur-kin-je cell* (pūr-kin'jē) *n.* A large, drop-shaped, densely branching neuron that is the characteristic cell of the cerebellar cortex. [After Johannes Evangelista von Purkinje (1787-1869), Bohemian physiologist.]

*Pur-kin-je fiber* *n.* One of a network of specialized cardiac muscle fibers that rapidly transmit impulses from the atrioven-tricular node to the ventricles.

*pur'le* (pūr) *intr.v.* *purled*, *pur'ling*, *pur'ls*. To flow or ripple with a murmuring sound. — *n.* The sound made by rippling water. [Prob. of Scand. orig.]

*pur'le* also *pearl* (pūr) — *v.* *purled*, *pur'ling*, *pur'ls* also *pearled*, *pearl-ing*, *pearls*. — *tr.* 1. To knit (yarn) with a pur stitch. 2. To edge or finish (a handkerchief, for example) with lace or embroidery. — *intr.* 1. To do knitting with a pur stitch. 2. To edge or finish with lace or embroidery. — *n.* 1. A division of a knit stitch; pur stitch. 2. A decorative edging of lace or embroidery. 3. Gold or silver wire used in embroidery. (?)

*pur'leu* (pūr'yoō, pūr'loo) *n.* 1. An outlying or neighboring place. 2. *purileus*. Outskirts; the environs. 3. A place one fre-*r'ē, -tōr'ē* *n.* pl. -*ries*. 1. Rom- ch the souls of those who have died

OFr. *porale* < *poraler*, to traverse : *por-*, forth (< Lat. *prō-*; see *pro*-1) + *aler*, *aller*, to go; see *alley*!.)

*pur'lin* also *pur'line* (pūr'lin) *n.* One of several horizontal timbers supporting the rafters of a roof. [ME.]

*pur'loin* (pār-loin', pūr'loin') *v.* -*loined*, -*loin-ing*, -*loins*. — *tr.* To steal, often in a violation of trust. — *intr.* To commit theft. [ME *purloinen*, to remove < AN *purloigner* : *pur-*, away (< Lat. *prō-*; see *pro*-1) + *loign*, far (< Lat. *longē* < *longus*, long; see *del*-1\*)] — *pur'loin'er* *n.*

*pur' stitch* *n.* An inverted knitting stitch, often alternated with the knit stitch to produce a ribbed effect.

*pu-ro-my-cin* (pyōr'ā-mī'sin) *n.* An antibiotic, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, obtained from the soil bacterium *Streptomyces alboniger* and used experimentally as an inhibitor of protein synthesis. [PUR(ME) + -MYCIN.]

*pur'ple* (pūr'pal) *n.* 1. *Color*. Any of a group of colors with a hue between that of violet and red. 2. Cloth of a color between violet and red, once a symbol of royalty or high office. 3. Imperial power; high rank. — *adj.* 1. *Color*. Of the color purple. 2. Royal or imperial; regal. 3. Elaborate and ornate. — *tr.* & *intr.v.* -*pled*, -*pling*, -*ples*. To make or become purple. [ME < OE *purpula* < *purpure*, purple garment < Lat. *purpura* < Gk. *porphura*, a shellfish yielding purple dye.]

*purple grackle* *n.* The common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) of eastern North America having iridescent blackish-purple plumage and a long keel-shaped tail.

*pur'ple-heart* (pūr'pal-härt') *n.* 1. A tropical tree (*Peltogyne paniculata*) native to Guiana and Trinidad and having very hard durable brown wood that turns a purple color on exposure. 2. The purplish heartwood of this tree.

*Pur'ple Heart* (pūr'pal) *n.* A U.S. military decoration awarded to members of the armed forces wounded in action.

*purple loosestrife* *n.* An Old World marsh plant (*Lythrum salicaria*) having long spikes of purple flowers.

*purple martin* *n.* A large North American swallow (*Progne subis*) having glossy blue-black plumage and a light-colored breast in the female.

*pur'plish* (pūr'plish) *adj.* *Color*. Somewhat purple.

*pur'port* (pār-pōrt', -pōrt') *tr.v.* -*port-ed*, -*port-ing*, -*ports*.

1. To have or present the often false appearance of being or intending; profess. 2. To have the intention of doing; purpose. — *n.* (pūr'pōrt', -pōrt'). 1. Meaning presented, intended, or implied; import. 2. Intention; purpose. [ME *purporten*, to set forth < AN *purporter* : *pur-*, forth (< Lat. *prō-*; see *pro*-1) + *porter*, to carry (< Lat. *portāre*; see *per*-2\*)] — *pur'port-ed* (pār-pōrt'id, -pōrt'id) *adj.* Assumed to be such; supposed. — *pur'port-ed-ly* *adv.*

*pur'pose* (pūr'pəs) *n.* 1. The object toward which one strives or for which something exists; an aim or a goal. 2. A result or an effect that is intended or desired; an intention. See *Syns* at *intention*. 3. Determination; resolution. 4. The matter at hand; the point at issue. — *tr.v.* -*posed*, -*pos-ing*, -*pos-es*. To intend or resolve to perform or accomplish. — *Idioms*. on *purpose*. Intentionally; deliberately. to *good purpose*. With good results. to *little* (or *no*) *purpose*. With few or no results. [ME *purpos* < AN < *purposer*, to intend : *pur-*, forth (< Lat. *prō-*; see *pro*-1) + *poser*, to put; see *rose*!.]

*pur'pose-ful* (pūr'pəs-fəl) *adj.* 1. Having a purpose; intentional. 2. Having or manifesting purpose; determined. — *pur'pose-ful-ly* *adv.* — *pur'pose-ful-ness* *n.*

*pur'pose-less* (pūr'pəs-lis) *adj.* Lacking a purpose; meaning-less or aimless. — *pur'pose-less-ness* *n.*

*pur'pose-ly* (pūr'pəs-lē) *adv.* With specific purpose.

*pur'po-sive* (pūr'pə-siv) *adj.* 1. Having or serving a purpose. 2. Purposeful. — *pur'po-sive-ness* *n.*

*pur'pu-ra* (pūr'pə-rə, -pyə-) *n.* A condition characterized by hemorrhages in the skin and mucous membranes that result in the appearance of purplish spots or patches. [Lat., purple. See *purple*.] — *pur'pu'ric* (-pyōr'ik) *adj.*

*pur'pu-rin* (pūr'pyə-rin') *n.* A reddish crystalline compound, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, used as a biological stain and commercial dye. [Lat. *purpura*, purple; see *purple* + -*in*.]

*purr* (pūr) *n.* 1. The soft vibrant sound made by a cat. 2. A sound similar to that made by a cat. — *v.* *purred*, *pur'ring*, *purrs*. — *intr.* To make or utter a purr. — *tr.* To express by a purr. [Imit.]

*purse* (pürs) *n.* 1. A woman's bag for carrying personal items; a handbag. 2. A small bag or pouch for carrying money. 3. Something that resembles a bag or pouch. 4. Available wealth or resources; money. 5. A sum of money collected as a present or offered as a prize. — *tr.v.* *pursed*, *pur's-ing*, *pur's-es*. To gather or contract (the lips or brow) into wrinkles or folds; pucker. [ME < OE < LLat. *bursa*. See *bursa*.]

*purs'er* (pür'sər) *n.* The officer in charge of money matters on a ship or commercial aircraft. [ME < *purse*, *purse*. See *purse*.]

*purse seine* *n.* A fishing seine that is drawn into the shape of a bag to enclose the catch.

*purse strings* or *purse-strings* (pürs'strinz') *pl.n.* Financial support or resources, or control over them.

*pur's-lane* (pür's'lin, -län') *n.* A trailing Asian weed (*Portulaca oleracea*) having small yellow flowers, reddish stems, and fleshy obovate edible leaves. [ME < AN \**purcelane*, altera-

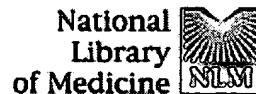
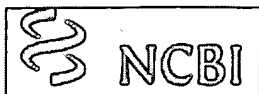


Purple Heart

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ē pet	ōō boot
ē be	ū cut
ī pit	ū urge
ī ple	th thin
īr pler	th this
ō pot	hw which
ō toe	ō pot
ō paw	ā about
	item

Stress marks:  
' (primary);  
' (secondary), as in  
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)





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1: AIDS. 1998 Dec 3;12(17):F225-34.

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## Randomized, controlled phase II trial of subcutaneous interleukin-2 in combination with highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in HIV patients.

Hengge UR, Goos M, Esser S, Exner V, Dotterer H, Wiehler H, Borchard C, Muller K, Beckmann A, Eppner MT, Berger A, Fiedler M.

Department of Dermatology and Venerology, University of Essen, Germany.

**OBJECTIVE:** To determine the immunological, virological and clinical effects of subcutaneous IL-2 in 44 HIV-patients in conjunction with pre-existing tri-therapy (zidovudine, 3TC, saquinavir). **DESIGN:** Partially randomized, controlled, prospective trial. **SETTING:** Single center study at tertiary care center. **PATIENTS:** Sixty four patients (CD4 count 200-500 x 10(6)/l). **INTERVENTION:** Fourty four patients were randomized to receive 5-day cycles of IL-2 (9 Mio IU/d) every 6 weeks (Group A) or whenever the CD4 cell count dropped below the 1.25-fold of baseline (Group B), whereas 20 control patients received the same HAART without IL-2. **Outcome measures:** The optimal individual treatment interval and the immunological and virological effects of subcutaneously administered IL-2 were analysed. Importantly, the level of cellular in vivo immunity and the frequency of dermatological marker diseases and infectious complications were assessed. **RESULTS:** IL-2 was well tolerated although fever, influenza-like symptoms and indurated injection sites were commonly encountered. After 1 year of IL-2, there was a median increase of more than 100 x 10(6)/l CD4 cells in both IL-2 groups in contrast to the controls (P < 0.01, 0.01 and not significant). The median HIV load did not increase either in plasma or in lymph nodes. Lymphocyte activation decreased as assessed by MHC class II (P < 0.001), CD25 (P < 0.001) and CD38 expression (P < 0.005). Although delayed type hypersensitivity against common recall antigens increased in both IL-2 groups, it did not reach statistical significance. However, it is of note, that in 7 of 11 (63.6%) patients delayed type hypersensitivity against recombinant HIV antigens improved significantly. Whereas there was no opportunistic infection in either IL-2 group, three cases of Kaposi's sarcoma occurred in the controls. Dermatological indicator diseases (thrush, condyloma, herpes simplex) were found to occur more frequently in the control group. **CONCLUSIONS:** Subcutaneous IL-2 in addition to HAART was safe and led to sustained qualitative and quantitative immunological improvements in the majority of patients. Individualisation of therapy intervals further improved the efficacy and tolerance of IL-2.

Publication Types:

- o Clinical Trial
- o Clinical Trial, Phase II

- Randomized Controlled Trial

PMID: 9863864 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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